



PATIENT PRESENTING CLINICAL SIGNS

Leda Hawkins Transfer from VCA River Road for azotemia. Had few day history of hyporexia, and 3 days of vomiting, bloody and mucoid stool.
Abnormal PE/Chem/CBC/UA Results: UA: USG 1.017 pH 6.5 500+ protein WBC 4/HPF suspect cocci, rods present Urine culture to Idexx PT: 14 PTT 85 Lepto witness - Neg EPOC: Creat 6.11 BN 92 Gluc 136 pH 7.236 Lytes: NA 149 K 4.9 Cl 124 HCT 37

SPECIES

Canine

BREED

Malamute

SEX

Spayed Female

AGE

9 years

WEIGHT

42.8 kg

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC EXAMINATION OF THE ABDOMEN

Urinary System

The **urinary bladder** and visible pelvic urethra were unremarkable for the level of repletion presented. The urine, however, did present some mildly echogenic debris consistent with mucous, exfoliated cells from renal or bladder origin, and/or blood clots as these echogenic changes can all present similarly. This is often related to urinary tract infection but may represent simple evidence of exfoliated debris or sterile inflammation. Cystocentesis, urinalysis, +/- culture would be recommended to rule out and define any UTI.

The **kidneys** revealed normal size and structure, corticomedullary definition and ratio for this age. The cortices presented largely uniform texture with normal echogenic relationship to liver and spleen. Medullary structure differed distinctly from the cortex and no evidence of pelvic dilation was present. The capsules were acceptably uniform without significant irregularities. Both kidneys measured 6.0 cm. Blood flow was adequate on color flow assessment.

INTERPRETED BY

Eric Lindquist, DMV
DABVP, Cert. IVUSS

IMAGING PERFORMED BY

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Adrenal Glands

The left **adrenal gland** was visualized and recognized as having normal shape, size, position and echogenicity for this breed. The phrenic vasculature, glandular echogenicity and detail were unremarkable. Capsule, cortex, and medullary definition were normal for this age patient. The left adrenal gland measured 0.5 cm. The right adrenal gland was not visualized.

Spleen

The **spleen** presented a smooth homogeneous parenchyma hyperechoic to liver and renal cortical parenchyma. The capsule was smooth without noticeable expansion or deviation from within the spleen or adjacent pathology. The splenic vasculature demonstrated normal volume without signs of congestion or thrombosis. No sonographic evidence of acute or chronic inflammatory, neoplastic, or infarctual changes was noted.

Liver

The **liver** images submitted revealed subjectively normal liver size, contour, and structure. Parenchymal echogenicity was naturally coarse and hypoechoic to the spleen. Vascular and biliary tracts were of normal volume with no evidence of congestion. The gallbladder presented acceptably thin walls with primarily anechoic content. The cystic and common bile ducts were normal. No pathological hepatic lymphadenopathy was evident. No overt structural evidence of inflammatory, infiltrative or regenerative pathology was evident.



PATIENT

Gastrointestinal

Leda Hawkins

The **stomach** presented luminal material with hypertrophied mucosa. The small intestine is unremarkable. The colon was unremarkable and empty.

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Pancreas

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The base and limbs of the **pancreas** were observed to be largely isoechoic to surrounding omental fat. Pancreatic duct and capsular contour were acceptably normal and parenchyma respected normal curvilinear patterns. No overt evidence of active inflammatory or neoplastic disease was noted.

SEX

Spayed Female

ULTRASONOGRAPHIC FINDINGS

Gastritis presentation.

AGE

9 years

INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS & FURTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

Structurally unremarkable abdomen otherwise. IV fluid support is recommended to treat azotemia and GI protectants are indicated. I recommend treatment for UTI. There was no overt evidence of ulcers; however, microulceration is always a potential.

WEIGHT

42.8 kg

Canine Chronic UTI Protocol

I recommend **Enrofloxacin** (5-10 mg/kg SID PO) (In patients > 1 year of age) in late pm after urination to maximize urinary concentrations overnight. This assumes that culture supports this use. Repeat **culture** at 3-4 weeks and continue treatment at least 7-10 days post negative urinary sediment and negative culture. *Note: Negative culture does not necessarily mean lack of UTI.* Other favorite antibiotics for chronic UTI include third generation Cefa (Ceftiafur or similar s.i.d. injectable) or Clavamox. If suspicion of occult urinary incontinence is present then **phenylpropanolamine (PPA)** (1-2 mg/kg BID) can be employed long term to enhance urethral tone.

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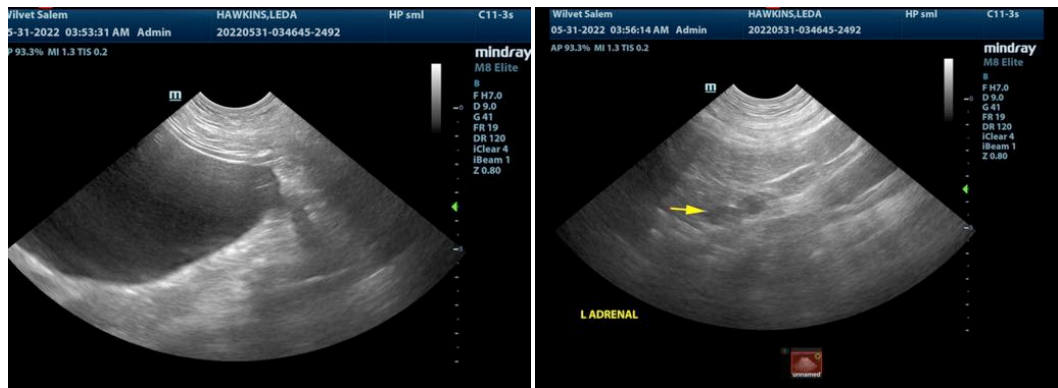
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The information and recommendations provided are based on the images presented by the referring veterinarian/sonographer. No evaluation can be communicated regarding pathology that was not visible in the image/video clips provided.

Thank you for this referral. If the clinical or image interpretation does not parallel your findings or if I can be of any further assistance please contact me.

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